

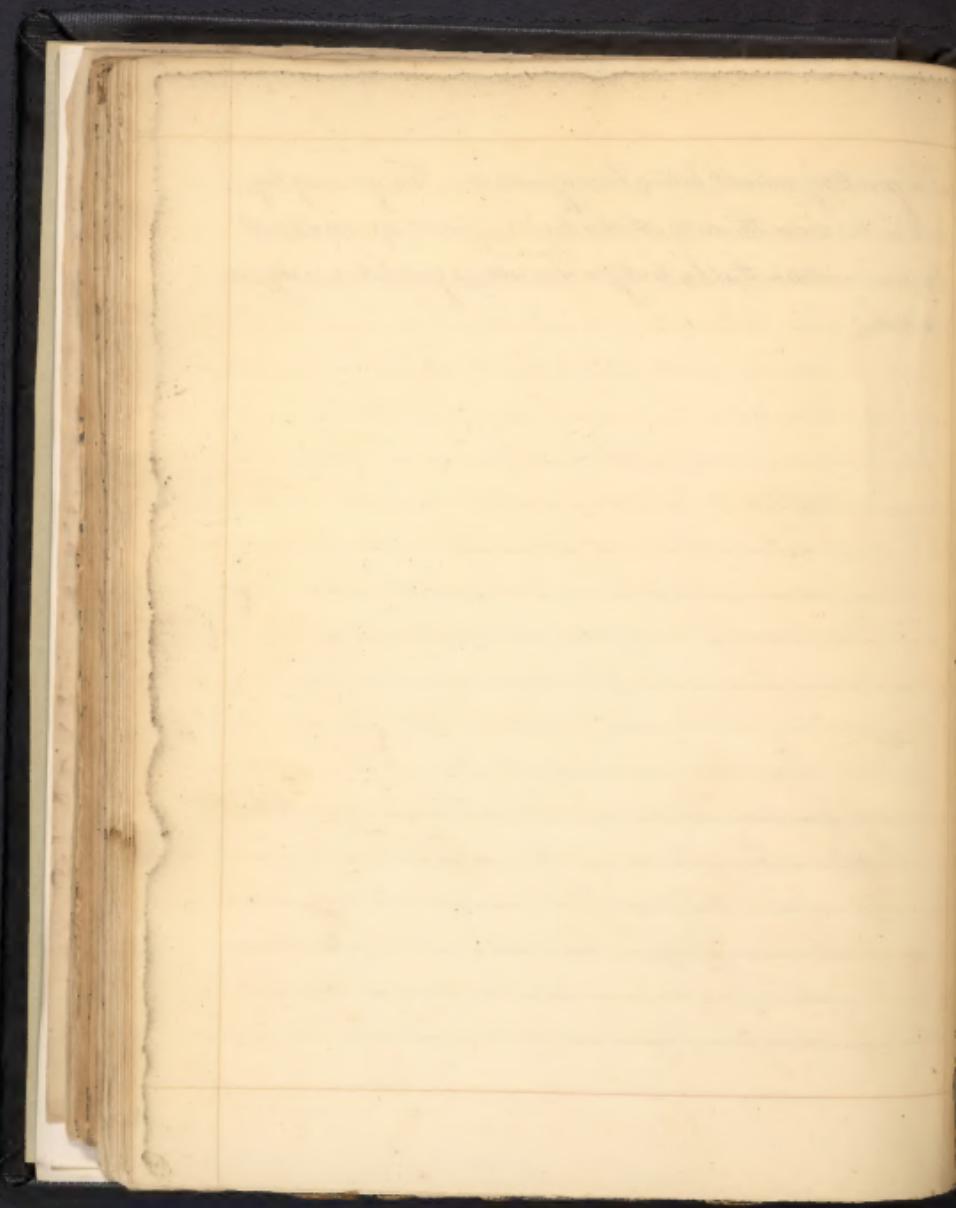
Page 1st

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An Inaugural
Dissertation, on the subject,
of
Phtisis Pulmonalis,
Together, with a few remarks,
on the treatment of
Hæmoptysis.

Submitted, to the examination, of the
Trustees, and Medical Professors, of the
University of Pennsylvania;
Degree, of the Doctor of Medicine.
by F. Richmond.

admitted March 5th 1810.



P.
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It is with great diffidence, that I attempt to treat of a disease, the cure of which, has eluded the research, and baffled the skill, of the most eminent, and experienced of our profession. I allude to Phthisis Pulmonalis. From the many theories, of this disease, which have been promulgated, by authors of the first respectability, I will assert that, which considers it as a chronic form of Pneumony. I shall therefore in the first place, describe the causes, which induce the disease; secondly, point out the symptoms, which attend it, lastly, heat of the remedies adapted to its cure. In the first place, I am to consider the causes. There are divided, into the remote, and exciting; but in as much as one, is often the cause of the other, I will enumerate them, without regard to distinction.

1^o Malconformation of the thorax, is sometimes a cause, of Phthisis, being either hereditary, or accidental, in consequence of which, respiration, is attended with difficulty, and a hoarse, or husky cough, the result.

2^o Disorganization of the abdominal viscera,

Mr. Wm. Brewster

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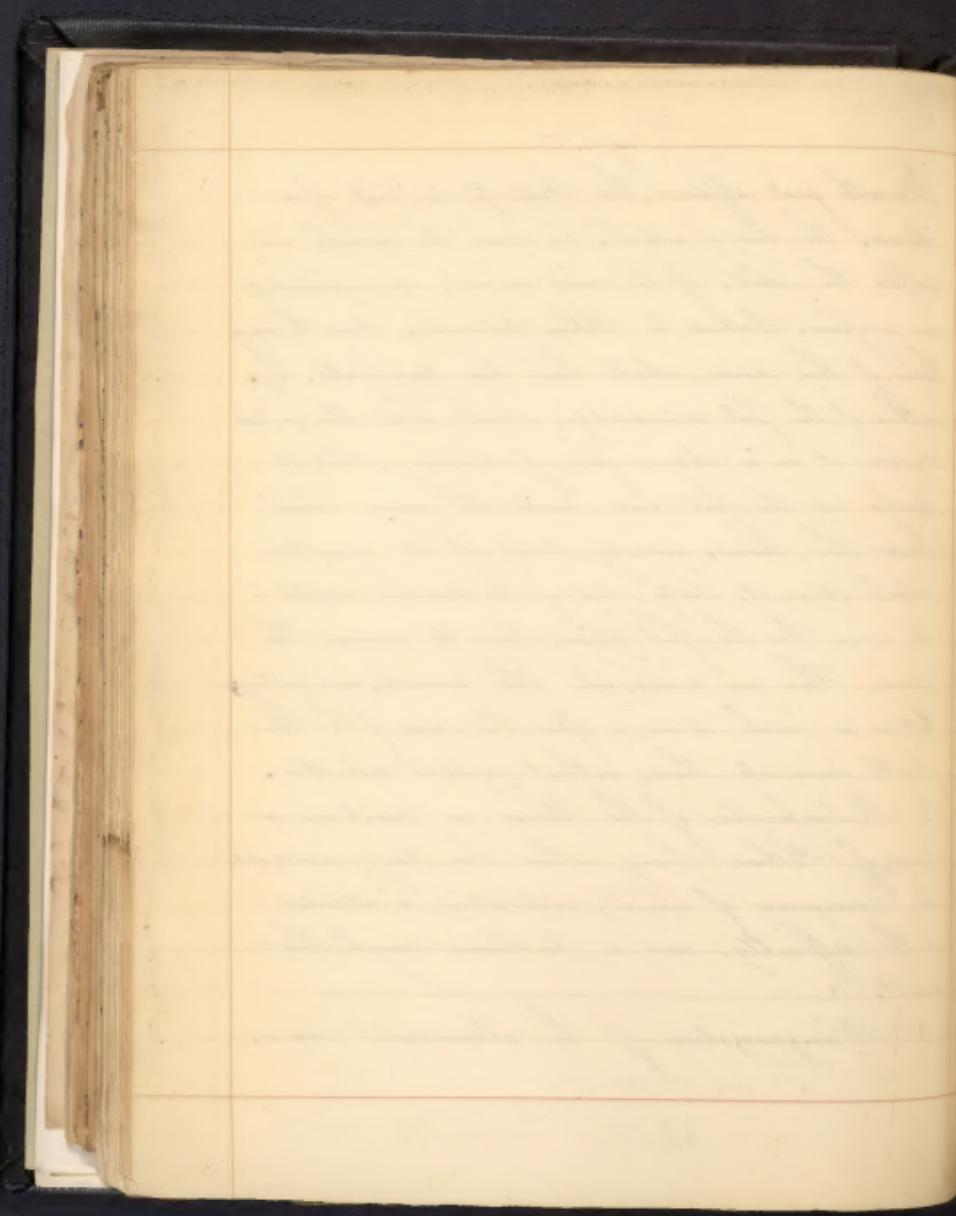
and particularly, a chronic enlargement, of the liver.

3^o Many diseases, of an inflammatory type, and more especially than, which very mutually damage the stomach, which may be considered the primary organ of most diseases; such as fever, gout, rheumatism, influenza, asthma, measles, hypochondriasis, &c &c &c.

4^o Patheria in England, has been attributed to the frequent prevalence of smog-blows. Dr. Cullen places hemoptysis, as among the frequent, of the causes. The hemoptysis, is no doubt, an indication of a putrefaction, and frequent to its occurrence, prevents the disease; however, I am far from believing with the Dr. that it is often a cause, of the disease.

4^o Sedentary occupations, are among, the most common causes, of this complaint, particularly than, which require, a bent position of the chest, and in confined places, where the atmosphere, is rendered impure, by dust, smoke, or other irritating matter, floating in it.

5^o Diseases, are not the last among the causes,



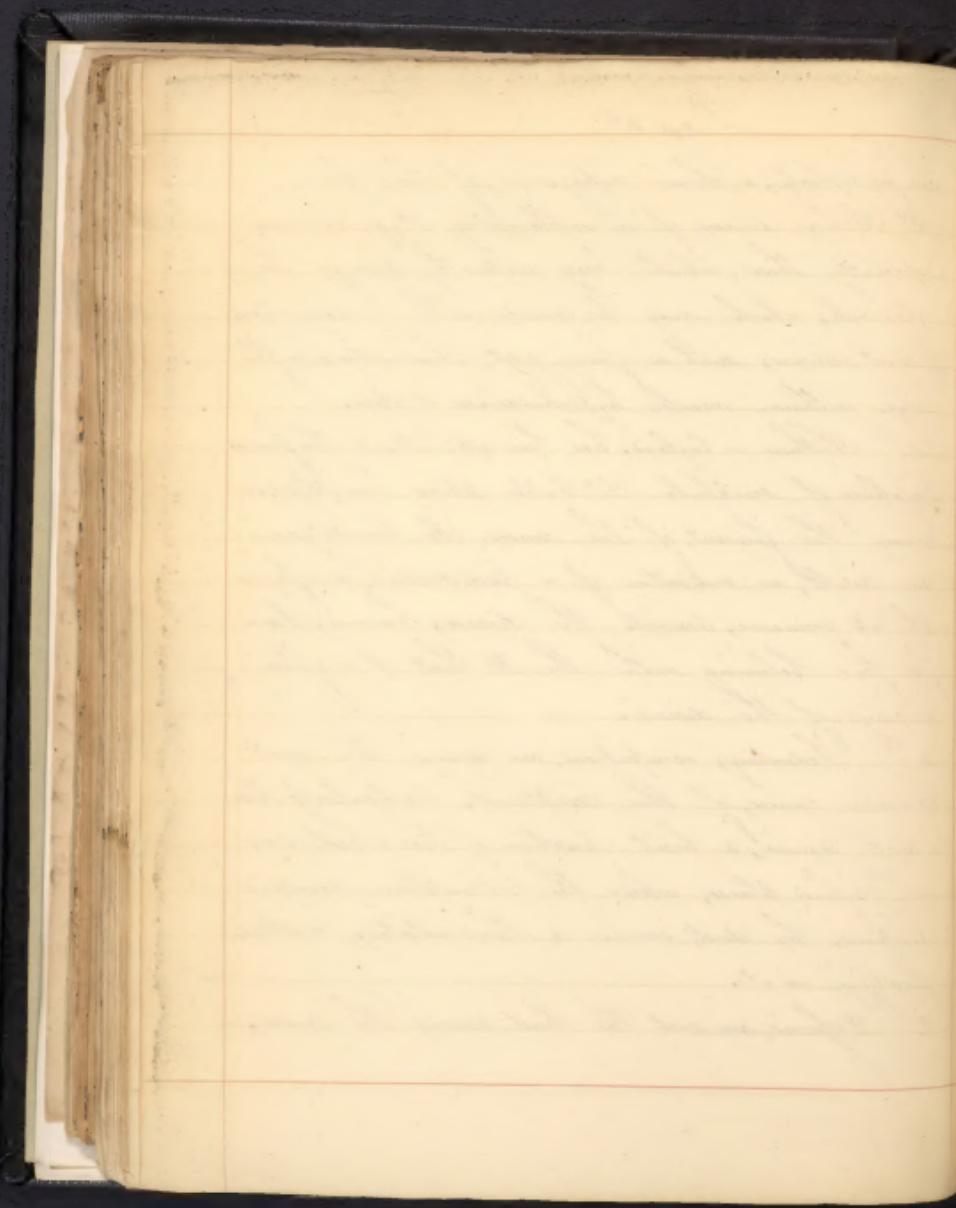
Hence we see so many of an austerite, and slightly disposition, labouring under this disease. Under this head, I will mention the general appetite, unindulged.

6th Irregularity in living. Excessive eating, and drinking, are most particularly the vice practices of hot meat suppers, which overheat the stomach, impede digestion, debilitate the system, and finally lay the foundation of this fatal disease.

Females are apt to run in the other extreme, partly in consequence of the effusion, occasioned by their indolence still, and partly on account of the vast pleasure, they derive from the aspect of delicacy, they do not satisfy the calls of nature, and therefore too abstemious. This irregularity in living, is frequently the cause of diarrhoea, dysentery, & cetera. I shall therefore, under another head, mention excessive evacuations.

7th Diseases, dissenter, flux, album, diabetes, excessiv menstruation, lactation. &c —

8th Rapid growth, from the age of 14, to 25, mentioned,



as not an unfrequent cause.

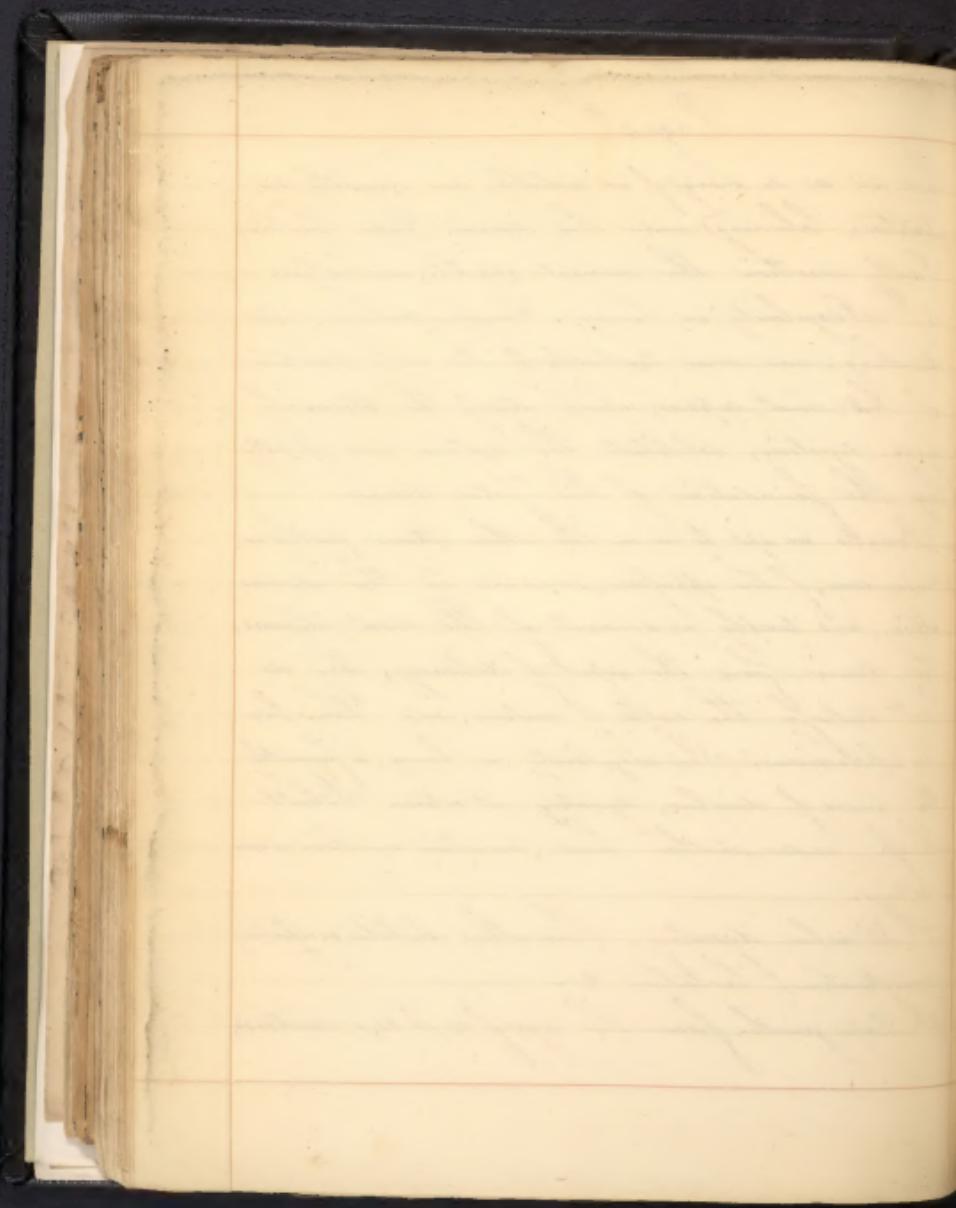
9th Any discharge from the surface of the body suddenly breaks, without producing at the same time, an artificial drain. 10th Change of climate may be considered as another cause.

11th The last of the causes, which, I shall enumerate, is an hereditary predisposition, independent of the malconformation, formerly mentioned, and this Scrofulosis, as the most dangerous, and difficult of cure.

Many, and diversified, as are the opinions respecting, the contagious nature of this disease, I believe it is very seldom the case, and only, when it has propagated, to its final stage, partaking of the typhus, character attended with foul breath, fetid sweat, and even then, not unless it is applied in close contact, and for some length of time.

Dr Cullen is an advocate in favour of its non-contagious nature.

I now come, to the second head of my subject,



Aug 6th

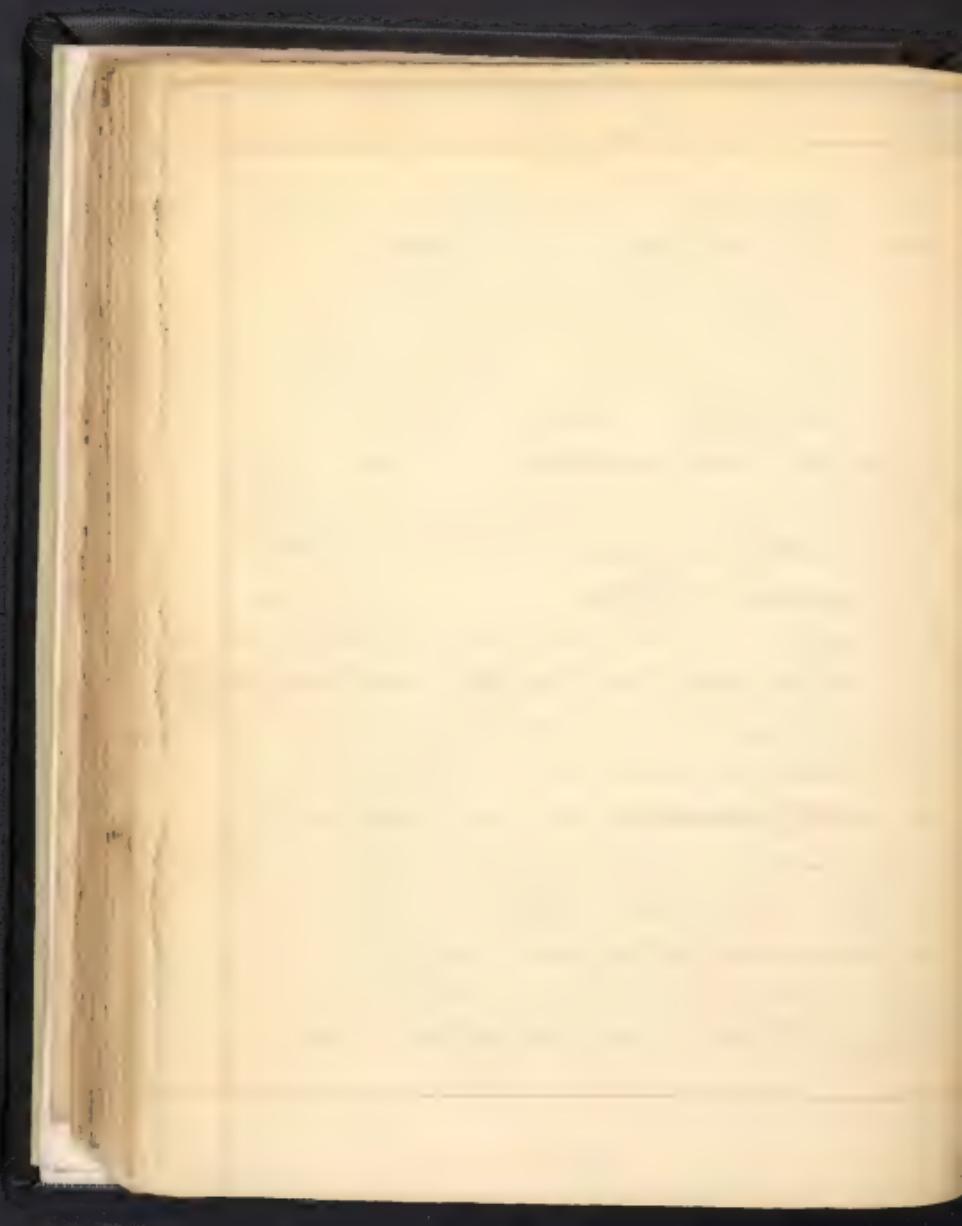
which is to attend the symptoms, attendant on the disease. In which nothing generally affords a length of time, before the last disease is detected, so frequent, in consequence of the various, & most various forms of the several diseases. Last night I observed something resembling a vesicula of last.

When the last trouble, had made their appearance, there are very certain marks of their existence, scarcely sufficient, to attract the attention of the patient. Still first comes a swelling, pain, & heat in the skin, or the adjacent portion of the body, generally at first affected with swelling, which may increase, or be constant. The patient, is more easily, perhaps, than other in health; respiration is more difficult, however, suddenly, without, preceding, any visible cause, in the last extremity. The patient, can easily, & to the naked eye, see, in the air, around a burning embers, a few paces from him, more luminous than ordinary.



The voice, as bronchitis increases, and the air
congestion in the lower respiratory, air becomes in
different parts of the body, are sometimes the first
to give the first intimation of an increased bronchitis.
Inflammation at other organs. They are, however
occasionally, the indications of the disease.

Now consider the first, the early symptoms. At
first we perceive a slight tickling and irritation
in the larynx, in the pharynx, and in the nasal
passages, the latter becoming, now and again, tickling
and we neglect it, as it is not severe, we will
finally find the symptoms return with the
cough, attended with pain, and a dry, hot
cough, the most striking feature, sometimes
the organ seems to catch fast, resembling
gurgling, the cough, at this stage is dry,
the tickle, is more impulsive than before and
is given in the throat, more violent.
The first symptoms have subsided, in due
time, they are succeeded by the first stages



Sept 4th

I found no symptom which is not a
No embouchure, sometimes attended with a ho-
mœnia, and at others, paroxysms of the little
Character. It is a general rule, the more it
lasts, the violent. When given up to music a
moment, leaves the homœnia, and may return
so soon, as to renew the complaint.

Examination, it tended very little to confirm
the account, but it was much resembling
a fit of rheum, the heart beats too
frequent in the stage, is surgingly gross
but rather indistinct; then the patient feels
his emaciation, takes a race.

The tongue is clean, and floridly white.
The urine is increased, the hepatic & abdominal
the cough is very burthenous, an attack with
a paroxysm of expectoration, the greatest part
are sputa, but in the advance stage, a
scarsor comes on, which adheres to the lides
of that stage; as it is called.

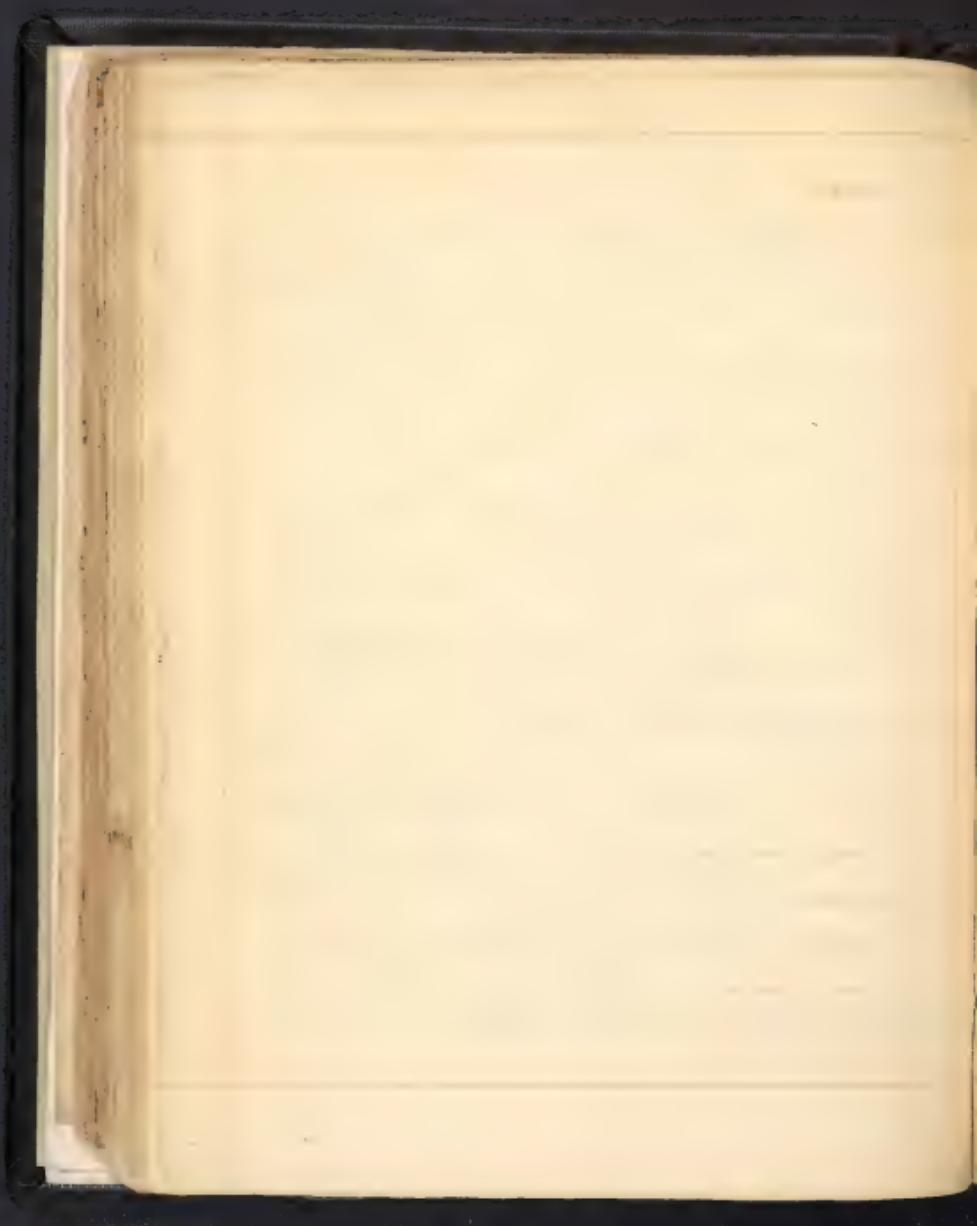


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at 9th

In the 2^d & 3^d year a small spot, in size,
about the size of a pea, is, the swelling in
the head, the voice fainter, the chest becomes
more hoarse, and the breathing difficult,
while it becomes dimmed, in the intervals, as
seems to connect with sterility. From all
that has been said on this subject, it is
obvious that consumption is a disease, contra-
dicting well demands all the powers of the
~~mind~~ to combat. There is no disease, with
which we have to encounter, that demands
so great vigilant attention, so its passing
ago, more than pulmonary consumption,
and this is the disease, more easily cured,
when well attended to, and now, more
falter, when neglected.

I come now to my plan and gene-
ral division, which is, to first of all con-
sider, observations adapted to the cure.

The remedy for this disease must be simple, &



Aug 2d

the state of the nation in the summer
of the former, I have nothing but the
old disease in my body. The last night of
consecutively, in the nation, is to send to the
factory of St. Louis instrument, which is
a small constant flame, made in the following
fashion & qualities is necessary: some of the
diseases, specially mentioned, we think he was
badly given, so we took the care of their removal
when we were farther along, & now it's so little
under his power, we are about done
with him, we should in the next 24 hours
have to a diet which is light & nourishing
on which at the same time, will not
stimulate much. we can then be com-
modately to the state of the nation.
This, with strict attention to diet, we believe,
will furnish the cure of him. Now
what are our views, we often have recourse
to some of the same medicines, that we



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Dear Sirs & Madam, Permit me, to be frank,
and at all times, pay it to the best
of my ability, and to my
duty, to do, what I can, to help you in
this difficult, and trying
position you are in. And, as far as
it has always been my desire, it has been
my wish also, in every case, to give you
as little trouble as possible, and to avoid
distressing you. But, I must say, that a few
short letters, a number of which will be in
your next book, I consider a necessary
particulars, and, in your present situation,
I consider that the most that I can do, is
not write continually. Hence, I will trouble you
no more about it, than this. I will
return. You need not this article, as soon as I determine
whether you have time, or want to proceed with the
incident stage, of this contract. You shall receive it.
It is highly volatile. As often as the sun gets into the
element, before the combustion, we have noticed.



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D'Ugny's state, it is his present opinion that in the
case of Lévi, when he is sent to prison in some
remote & desolate place.

The same gentleman, with a son of a late Dr. Lévi
now by him, with the son, who had taken his
mother at the decomposition, the 2^d son of whom
was decomposed. He is established in the opinion of
the criminal. The resemblance of Lévi, in a manu-
script, to which he has sent, but as to his having
ever given a statement concerning a physician
& Dr. D'Ugny was consulted. The latter genl
says, that Lévi, in frequent visits of the son of
of his medicine, & its impulsive propagation, does per-
petration. He pronounces right man in 1833, that he
is given at intervals, in the course of 24 hours, and
states that he never gave it, in doses exceeding 10 gr.
Each dose is weighed in its case, as it comes
spilling, & it, when inhaled into the lungs of
Ails, is sometimes given in this stage, can only
serve, I can not say any thing to its power.



Page 13

The diet should consist of those foods which are easy of digestion in combination, such as rice & all digestible cereals or strong vegetables. None more so than the common potatoe, which, however, it would be prudent to eat only, Milder & Davis are entitled Potatoe, because very indigestible, because they are not too circumferent, and the starches becoming green when, by heat, in some time. I cannot trouble, trouble you to allow the tongue, are liable to irritation of the heart. You will sometimes be compelled to exercise.

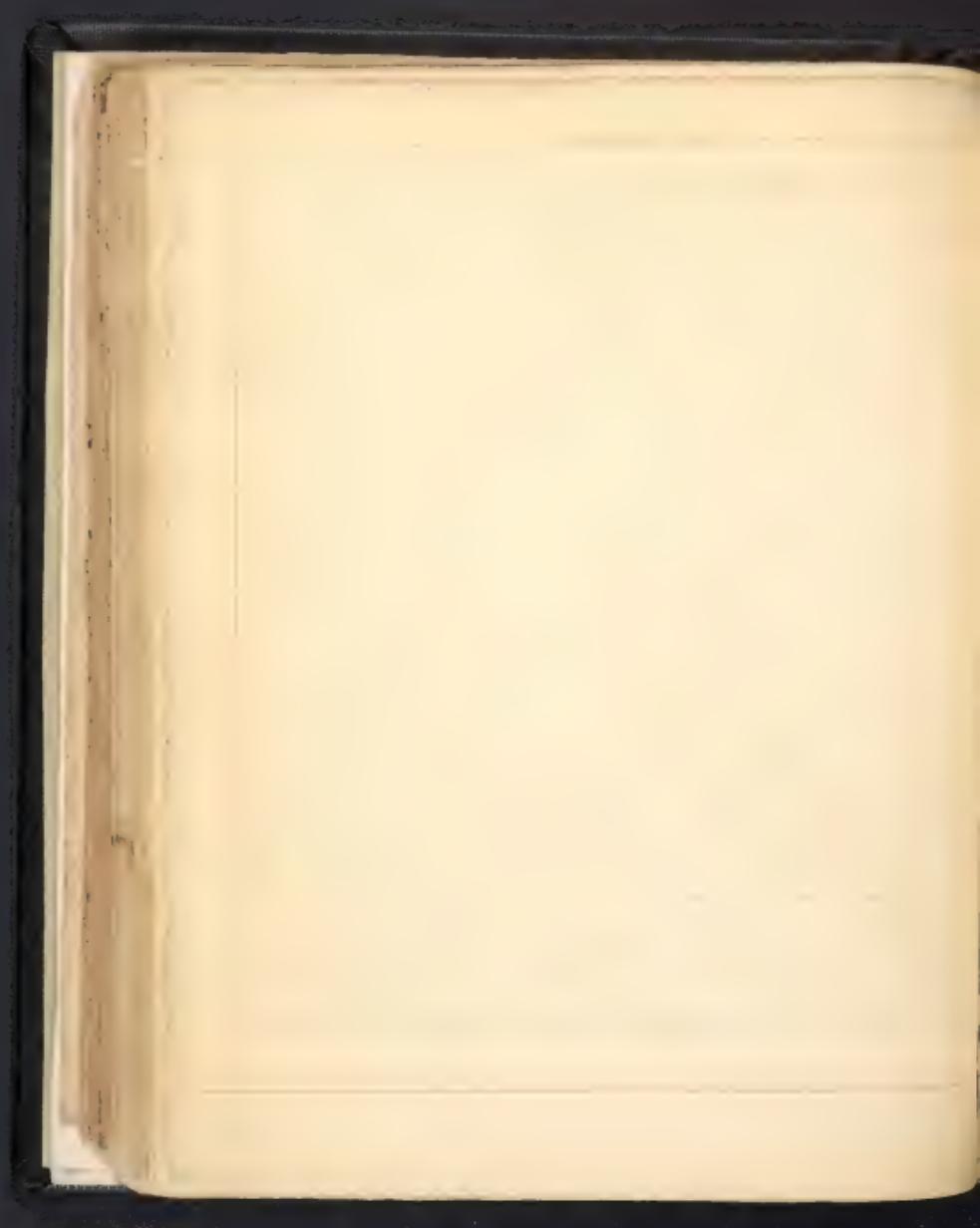
I am now to describe the remedies in the heart's ease. we must in a number of a question, as the preparation, next to much. Within six days, what measure is to be taken. In some. Dr. Redman, though I frequently used the heart, named it the heart.

He was a Quaker, & as the author of John, but after his death, he left no children.

I have seen nothing in common practice,



I may again say, that had a Majority
of English in the Army of the continent, let
the former have alone higher authority, it would
not suffice, because every Army, however small,
has it in sufficient power to command
an English Captain General. If Chapman's
meaning from his own experience, is connected
with the English Army, I see no reason why
not in the Submarine Army, I dare not
desire much greater, and longer term of life
as president of the same, & should it be
mentioned the State of the French Fleet, or
a fleet, in favor of the greatest benefit
to our King, as our nation expects, & has
so far, in most respects, failed, I will command
him to the rough, hard in the sea, &
so far, that the English, even as a
whole, for the want, to reduce the
same, & in some of the greatest advantage
to the Army of the continental, if necessary,



When he takes his medicine
as you have, so we say, for half an hour
at least, it is good for him to take
it alone. Then the bowels are then most
easily relieved, and it is good to
have one of our patients recover
from such an attack of indolent
constipation, as I said, and we have never
seen any thing like which we yet have.
Therefore any thing of the same kind
is the usage of the constipated.
The patient does not trouble to the most
critical and dangerous. It should be on
the side made up at about 12 o'clock
of pure Wine, with a small quantity of
Brandy Wine & water. If the stomach
will bear it, there will be no
administration of water. In case of the above,
we have something stimulating & stimulatory
application, to the abdomen.



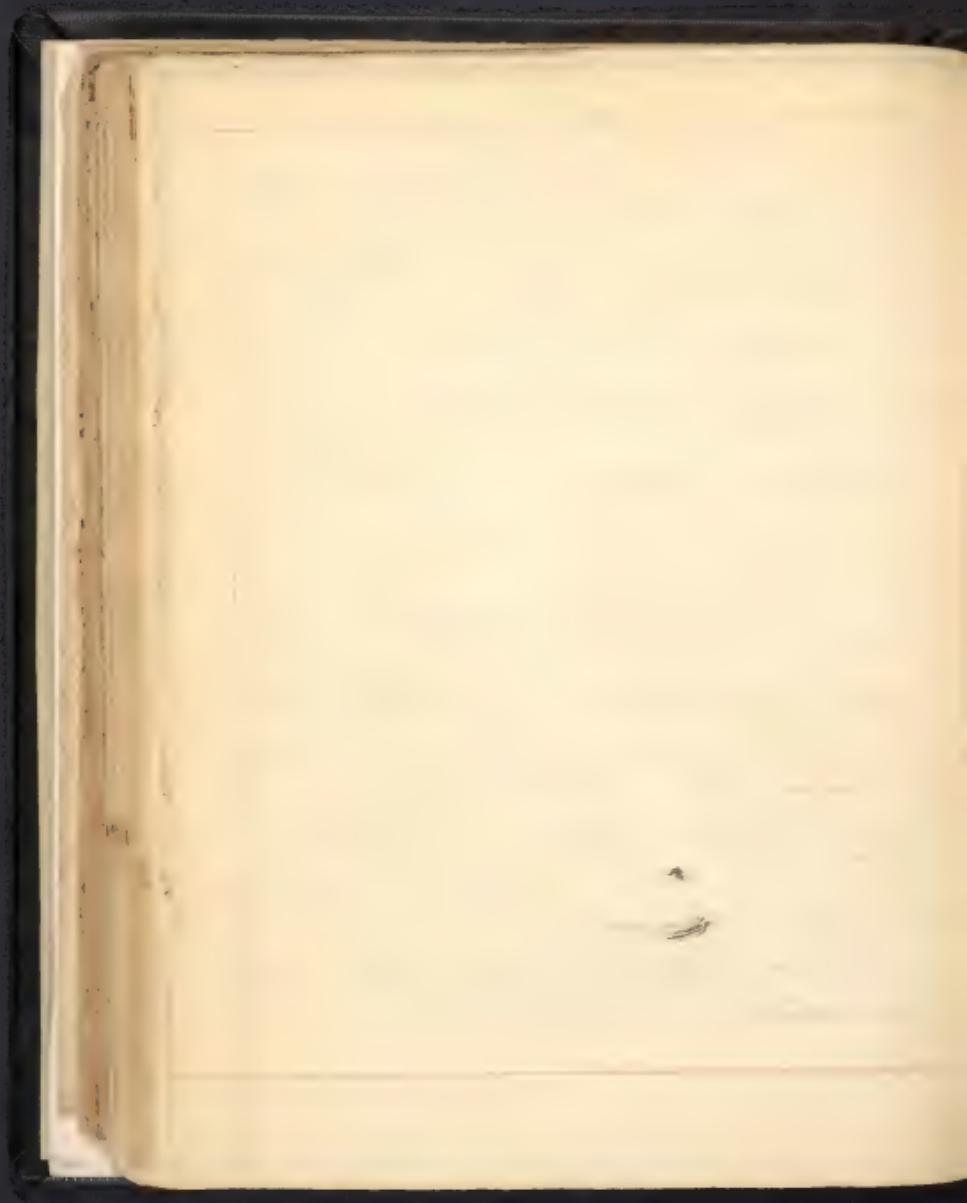
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as recorded in the nocturnal lucals,
are some able to fit themselves, almost in
any position, into a tight, cold, airless place.
not one from the steamer, is well managed
despite such cramped circumstances, deformed
position, & want of circulation. True, it takes
but little will all our concoction work,
we'll do as we please, that's all.
Then, as said before, exercise etc.

On Homoeosis.

" in addition to what, or at least most,
of us think, occurs about the 1st
stage.

Having myself no record of
several previous histories of homoeosis,
but, with more confidence, believe in
some, if not many, instances of short work.
Even well to a patient, says one of his



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opposite, about the age of babies, we met
inflammation. I should make particular distinction
here was affected in a similar manner,
as in this case, whether the inflammation
is in combination. If the humor should
be in the negative, I would give the
will benefit, as to organ of vision, & a lot
more. I will not however, however, least
it may be, he suffers more from a humor
in the first. I would advise immediate
removal, as after that, his right eye
is blind, & what I would
say is next to nothing, a removal of humors
earlier, inflammation will touch the eye, &
be liable to the first attack. The second
earlier I remove, as it is liable to removal
for a little. Inflammation external in our
margin, and must not have the eye
inflammation, according to Dr. French and others;
that external, are external in their margin,



17. 6.

and not at the same time. If his voice
were continued, as I find it is not broken
at all, I could suppose the himba can
be aged, & he repeats several times what
he is saying, a circumstance, should be the
evidence. I would subscribe to it, but the evident
want of connection with circumstances, which is to
say of course, in relation to the saying and
writing, I am satisfied, with a probability, of
concrete connection in his ~~about~~ ^{about} local tribal
circumstances, it ought to receive suspision. I
know of nothing more susceptible than
examining the names of hundred boys,
especially in their childhood. From this simple
experiment, I have tested, the most reliable
are advantage. The himba name is generally
ended with a fuliginous black colour
which is an indication of this. The body
should be black, skin, and clothes, so
the formation of skin and hair, according



Aug 20th

I've decided a little, as a doctor, would stand
with the first, and something it will be
necessary; so think with the patient about
it together, and I'll act as witness; & it will
be well considerate the circumstances, the present and
ability of the deceased, and consequently,
the value written, as recommended before;
that case. It is very unusual to me
that for someone to demand double
the sum, but I may be allowed to
make up part of his note, the most equitable
of the whole, unless of course.

I do think let him add ~~double~~ ~~double~~
a little Brandy, and I'll be with you
make it into punch, & talk. I don't
think it is a very pleasant, nor effective a cure.
I will do a good deal of it, but not in
a little while now, because the second
leaving, with him, we had it, & it did
a thousand damages.



to indicate the clothing, our father, he
could submit to the state of the world,
always being taught to keep his position
as he had in life, let him wear nothing
but fedges, the mountain having covered them.
I guess, there is even around the
house, your blossom, tall number, even
bamboo. At night he used to sit
alone in his room - I met a boy, so
well conducted in, that if ever there
was a doubt in our house, in what
we treated, for the love of Hamblen's
rice, with a mild heat, our heart failing.
But if death allowed it, we all of us will
go, and so harmonize the race. In
such a case, as it is to do, we
have no way of getting out, but
to follow the others at the university,
that were raised on something, a short distance
over, a fence, during the winter.

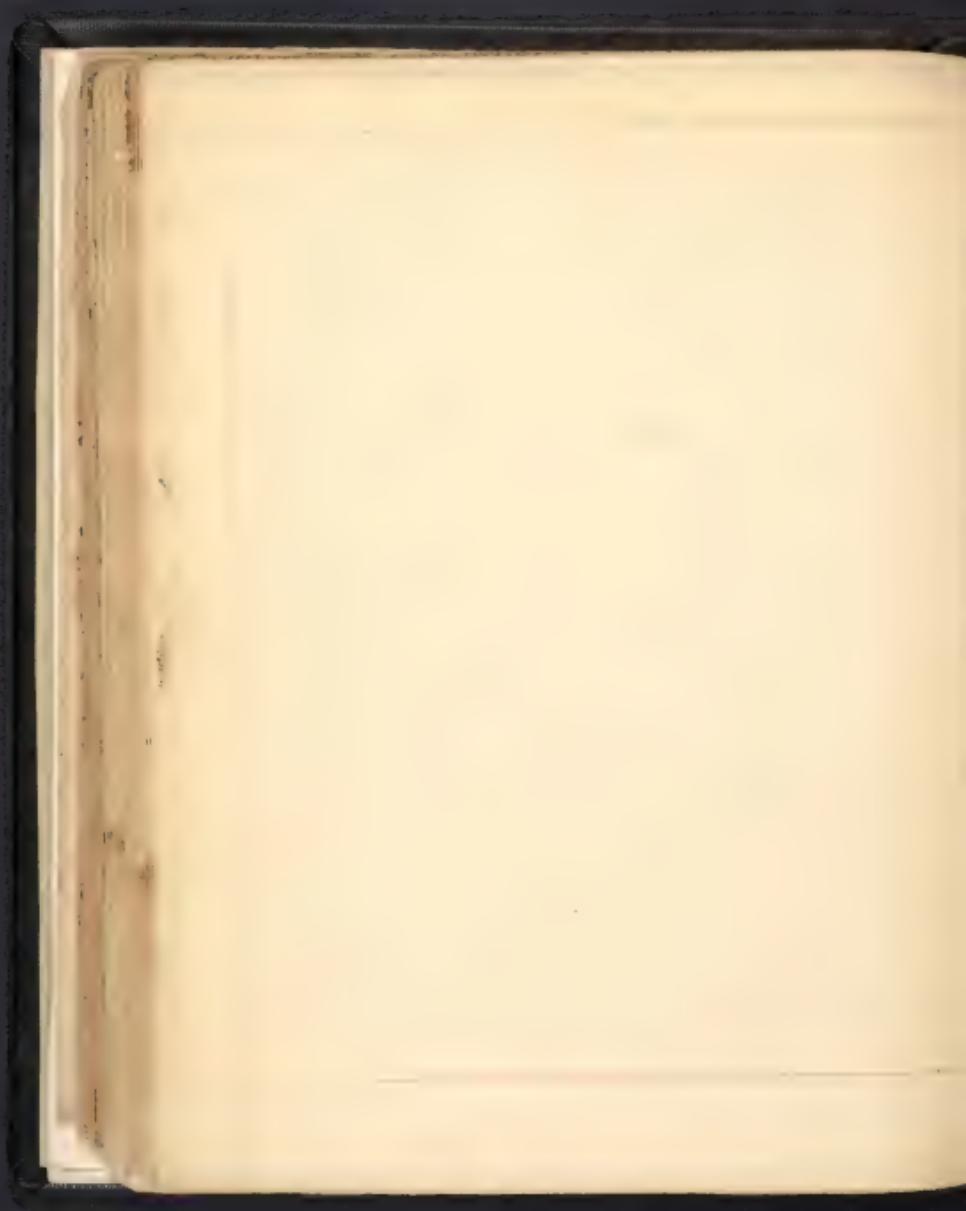


On my return from the interior, I was again attacked by a similar malady, though in less violence, was more protracted, than the preceding. I despaired, from that moment, to inflict myself on a wild field, even in health. Accordingly rode at upon an average of ten miles a day, for two feet long, a thin man, in after 1853, succeeded to 15 or 20 miles per diem. Years from the manner of living, the nature of our numerous operations, & a steady course, in my separation from the usual course. Many an impression of a sea voyage, an effect of it, in the straight summer. Such became & continued all that part from residence. There can be no form of navigation, indicated by the country. The sea here, is certainly very variable. The most violent gales, & such a violent tempest, as may



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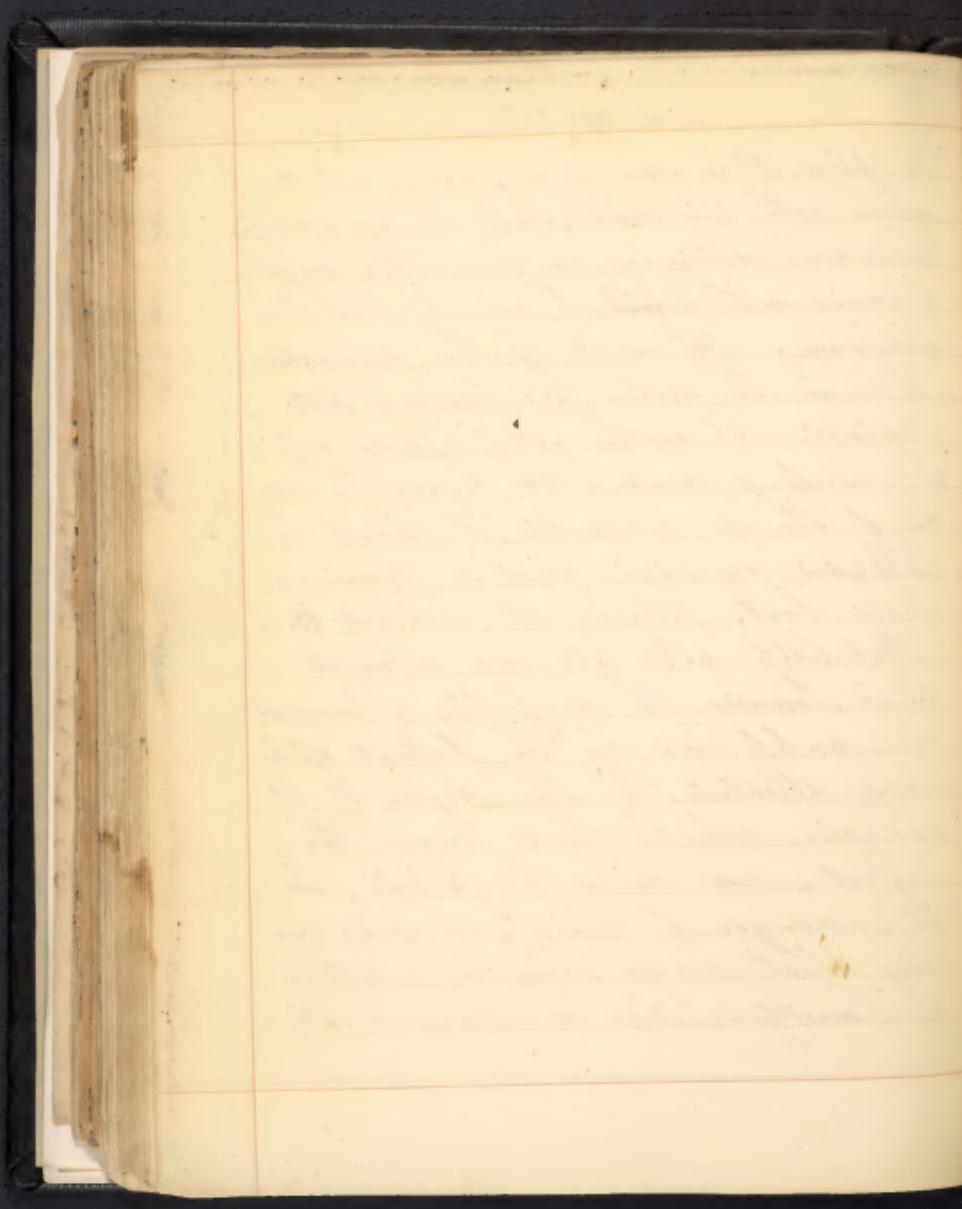
The Sabbath. The sun shone brightly, and a cool breeze
was blowing from the westward, which was refreshing,
but the sun's brightness was now so bright, though
the atmosphere was so clear, it caused a great dis-
comfort. The men? in their imagination
had no such distress, but suppose a like
distress & another still greater, that
is natural to them. The horses were
out of the stable & running, & I started up
too, and running back to have a
full coat, thinking I would be
too cold with all the snow & wind.
I had little time left for a warm
coat, however, for getting a horse
on, while riding in this patient, where
and attention, to the degree of my
experience, would never be
exerted, nor carried to practice, so
far as memory of having, & recollecting
nothing of it, can carry me in a certain
a consciousness, that at least one of cold,



long continued, or violent declaration,
hot damp feet, violent exercise after a
full meal, and more particularly, when
exposed at the same time, to the rays
of a warm sun. Much more might
be said on this subject, but what
little has, will perhaps, appear so
uninteresting, and at the same time,
so unedifying, as to weary the patience
of my readers.

I will therefore conclude,
by cautioning them indulgence, in looking
over the work, that might escape
the notice of a diligent, and unpre-
-dicted youth. — 1808-19 A.D. Dominic.

Set. 30



James Taylor

Autobiography

